

author's experience with this rather rare condition. It contains first a general description of the condition, followed by a discussion of the anatomy and etiology, succeeded by a description of the various varieties that are likely to occur. The diagnosis is also considered, but the greater part of the text deals with the treatment of the condition. The author, to a certain extent, uses intestinal irrigation and by quoting a few case reports he notes specifically the cure occasionally brought about by irrigation. He has operated upon 253 cases and his operative results seem to be very satisfactory.

J. H. M., Jr.

AIDS TO CHEMISTRY. By WILLIAM PARTRIDGE, F.I.C., Public Analyst of the County of Dorset. Lecture in Chemistry, King's College, University of London. Pp. 280. New York: William Wood & Company.

THIS useful hand-book presents in concise form, many useful facts in inorganic and organic chemistry. There is, however, no practical consideration of the medical aspects of chemistry presented.

E. B. K.

CHEMICAL PATHOLOGY. BEING A DISCUSSION OF GENERAL PATHOLOGY FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE CHEMICAL PROCESSES INVOLVED. By H. GIDEON WELLS, Ph.D., M.D., Professor of Pathology in the University of Chicago, and in the Rush Medical College, Chicago. Fourth edition, revised and reset. Pp. 695 Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1920.

THE need of a fourth edition of this book within two years of the third, points to the rapid growth both of scientific knowledge in this domain and of the recognition of its value to clinician and investigator. A new chapter on the "Chemistry of Growth and Repair" has been necessitated by the growing importance of deficiency diseases and a separate chapter on "Anaphylaxis and Allergy" provided. The many excellent features of previous editions, here generously reinforced with new material, require no further commendation in this Journal.

E. B. K.

PROGRESS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE

MEDICINE

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Influenza as a Factor in the Activation of Latent Tuberculosis.—The incidence of active tuberculosis of the lungs following influenza and influenza pneumonias has been the subject of a number of papers since the epidemics of 1918-1919, many of these concluding with the observation that influenza had no appreciable effects on pulmonary tuberculosis, or even stating that the tuberculous were less susceptible to acute epidemic influenza than normal individuals. BOISLINIERE (*American Review of Tuberc.*, 1920, iv, 534) as early as December, 1918, encountered active tuberculosis in a number of individuals who had been seized with influenza only a few weeks previously, and who, up to the onset of influenza, had never varied from their usual standard of health. These cases recalled observations made during the pandemics of 1889 and 1890 to the effect that lungs that did not clear up within eight to ten weeks after an attack of "In grippe" were in many cases actively tuberculous. A census of a group of institutions devoted to the care of the tuberculous brought out the facts that from 15 to 20 per cent of the new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis presenting themselves since the onset of the influenza epidemic in 1918 gave no history suggestive of a previous lung lesion, and that they had been caused by the influenza. Further, the census indicated that the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis has increased to the same extent during that period, and from the same cause. As the pathological basis for increased incidence of tuberculosis of the lungs following influenza, the author cites the acute hyperemia, interstitial edema and serous exudate which